THE SUSQUEHANNA'S VISIT TO NANKING.

We find in our files of the Hong Kong Overland Register an account (copied from the North China mild of June 24) of the visit of the United States steam-frigate Susquehanna to Nanking. Through little as to the communications between the

Through little as to the communications between the management authorities and Capt. BUCHANAN has been made public, there is something in the Ameson made public, but it is generally understood that it was similar in its tone to the communication addressed as it George Bonham during the visit of the Hernes, It was similar in its tone to the communication addressed as it clear appears in the letter to the English Plenipotentiage. The feeling manifested, however, is the same the proposerous tone of self-contact than appears in the letter to the English Plenipotentiage. The feeling manifested, however, is the same the proposerous tone of self-contact than appears in the letter to the English Plenipotentiage. The feeling manifested, however, is the same the formation of the foreign between the city in stronger in the proposerous the officer of rank, in an interview with a gentleman who visited him at his readence in the city, insisted strongly upon this relationship, and upon the consequent obligation of the foreign between the city, insisted strongly upon this relationship, and upon the consequent obligation of the foreign between the city in stronger is relationship, and upon the consequent obligation of the foreign between the city in the consequent obligation of the foreign between the city in the consequent obligation of the foreign between the city in the consequent obligation of the foreign between the city in the conseque se geart of the people and subordinate officials the same

These claims to superiority are not inconsistent with the existence of a purpose to encourage foreign com-morae; they are the result of ignorance and pride. They will, however, be a bar to the formation of treaties; and this point as soon as possible. The reception given fareigners at Nanking does not prove the existence of medicag of hostility on the part of the insurgent chiefs. beg are naturally averse to such visits, because they The should be suspicious of those whom they know to the should be suspicious of those whom they know to the should be suspicious of those whom they know to the should be suspicious of those whom they know to the should be suspicious of the should be suspicious to the benefit of the imperial generals? The shift of the Susquehanna has put us in possession of facts which grove that the insurgents have undisturbed control of a large extent of country, so large as to furnish a generate to their ultimate success. It is certain that a large extent of country, so large as to furnish a generatee to their ultimate success. It is certain that they now have command of the Yang-tese river as far at linear seems to be nothing that can prevent their triumph distinctional dissensions, of which at present no symptoms appear. It is, therefore, a question of some importance the treaty Powers whether they will insist upon some address anding with the rising party now or wait until they shall have gained the empire."

The picture given of the Nanking populace durinvestment of their city by the insurgent group contains much that is peculiar in general life the Chinese:

-In the immediate vicinity of Nanking, however, the restry is not in the pewer of the insurgents. An imperialist force is encamped near the east gate, and this pavents the exercise of authority by the insurgents over the east of the country, vegetables, meat, and other produce. The country people who attend it still shave their heads, and are remainted to approach any neares to the city than itted to approach any nearer to the city than Bearite of the market.

\* The city itself is under strict martial law, and inthe is at present a mere military camp. The most rigid sted to pass in or out at the gates without special saion. When the city was taken the victors seem have regarded the place and all within it as their own. The imhabitants became members of the army. The imhabitants became members of the army. The mean and young children were separated from the men, and reside in a separated quarter of the city, all being children are fed from the public stores. All property was fedures turned over to the public treasury. The people and well clothed, and doubtless have an abundance of the case, though the supply of other articles of diet the prohibited, but the prohibition is made effectual. The prohibition of opium is of course still more carefully enforced. Betel nut, however, is freely used. Grain confirmed. Betel nut, however, is freely used. Grain Desire aring constant supplies of rice from the country

Desire arived from the province of Hupeh. Large

parties of women were seen carrying the rice into the

Lit was packed into small bags, and each woman clarical during the day at least, from the women's quar-far, for many were seen in the streets. Gaily dressed Indices were occasionally met with on horseback or on occasionally met with on horseback or on ling astride like the men, and like them hav-Sankers, riding astride like the men, and like them for their heels instead of their toes in the stirrups.

Where every thing is common property there can of ware be no trade. No ships were seen, nor any articles appeared to sale; nor could boats, sedan chairs, or horses the ditassed for hire. Boats were abundant, and their was cheerfully granted occasionally, when needed, without pay. The boats are propelled not by sculling, and ware not managed with as much case but by ears, and were not managed with as much ease

The writer for the North China Herald seems to Been charmed with the elevated and pictursituation of the city:

The the palaces of the kings and the capital of that capire there can be no more magnificent situation that of Nanking. It is enclosed by a complete state of hills of various height, which at once give an arrow grandeur and beauty to the scenery and furnish tacilities for military defence. The walls, which me seems forty or fifty feet high, are built around the best of this mountain circle, the front of the hill in many pheses being cut away so that the wall forms a facing to age and in some places the solid rock, raised by the hand age mature, constitutes the wall. It is in that case cut to correspond with the face of the portion built wheth to correspond with the last way be seen at most Court rising above the parapet, sometimes only a few Court and sometimes twice the height of the wall itself. The the best accounts the circumference of the wall is the pest accounts the circumference of the wall is allowed the post accounts the circumference of the wall is post timenty miles. A party mounted a very high bill past within the northern or E-fung gate, expecting to get a good view of the city from so elevated a point; but, intend of seeing before them a crowded city, they looked them upon a whole expanse of forest, not dense indeed, that to all appearance almost unbroken and covered with erant foliage. The scene was one of grea nty. Nothing was to be seen of the city, but an imgateway or monumental erection, apparently of se, while on the opposite side of the circle arose the far-famed porcelain tower. The grass-covered hills measureded on all sides this magnificent park, and one high pasts appeared in the centre of the basin, surmounted by match-tower. The city proper lies on the southern side

the enclosure, and was completely hid behind the forthe enclosure, and was seen to distinthe enclosure, and was seen to distinct the enclosure of the enclosu percentally low, and many of them at present unin-the rectangular broken up. But there is nothing like the rectangular desolation which was witnessed at Chin-thing-fu, or like the still more fearful destruction by fire thich took place at Wuhu."

The most sought-for portion of this account i maturally the impression made on the American visi-Cars as to the true character of the insurgent chiefhis followers. The reader who has been accustomed trace the history of religious movements since the contablishment of Christianity will be struck with the muitar claims they have presented; Muhammed he most successful in making the christian system subserve his own claim, having taken the same John 14: 16, &c.) which has been assumed Tai-ping-wang. From this account also it would that the four other Kings whom the great der has associated with him have come to take

- As to the religious features of this remarkable move The leaven of fanaticism, which has been mani-The leaven of fanaticism, which has been mani-ded from the first, is operating for evil and developing in new forms. The Eastern King has added to titles which have heretofore appeared in connexion his name two others. He has applied to himself tion is a second of the Comforter, and that used by Morriof which the designate the Holy Ghost. In all his proclamaviews:

of the walls. The crowds in the streets, however, were perfectly respectful; and it was plain that the angry attendants had some wholesome dread of the power of

"Whatever Hung-seu-tsuen may mean by calling himself the brother of Jesus, it is but justice to say that no evidence was found of its being insisted on as an essential article of faith among the mass of his followers. No other person but the one above referred to made any allusion to it, and several officers who subsequently visited the steamer, when asked what was meant by it, professed themselves unable to give any information on the subject. They were so evidently puzzled that it was plain their attention had never been called to the matter

"Each of the other kings has also assumed a highsounding title, as appears from the following ode, given out 'by the favor of the Heavenly Father, the Heavenly Elder Brother, and the Heavenly King, that all soldiers and people under heaven may celebrate praises in accord-

" Praise the Supreme Ruler, who is the holy Heavenly Father, the only one true God.
" Praise the Heavenly Elder Brother, the Saviour of

the world, who laid down his life for men.

"'Praise the Eastern King, the Holy Divine Breath,
[i. e. the Holy Spirit, as used by Morrison,] who atones
for faults and saves men.

"Praise the Western King, the rain teacher, an as high as heaven honorable man.
"' Praise the Southern King, the cloud teacher, an as high as heaven upright man.
" 'Praise the Northern King, the thunder teacher, an as

high as heaven benevolent man.
" Praise the Assistant King, the lightning teacher, an as high as heaven righteous man. " ' How different are the true doctrines from the doctrines of the world.

"' They are able to save men's souls, causing the enjoyment of happiness without end.
"' The wise with exultation receive them as their. source of happiness.
" ' The foolish when awakened may know by them the way to Heaven.

'The grace of the Heavenly Father is vast, exceeding great, without bounds;
"" He spared not his first-born Son, but sent him down into the world ' To lay down his life for the redemption of our sins.

"'If men experience repentance their souls shall ascend

"The last part of the hymn is taken from the Book of Religious Precepts. The name of the 'Celestial King,' it will be observed, is omitted in the ods. Is it because he has forbidden its being so used? The second clauses of the stanzas relating to the 'Heavenly Brother' and the East-ern King have been altered since the first publication of the piece by pasting a slip over the characters originally printed. Before the alteration these clauses read re-

pectively, 'an as high as heaven holy man,' and 'an as igh as heaven holy spirit,' ( ling.) "The titles applied to these kings are no doubt mere empty names, without any specific meaning, and are not necessarily to be understood as implying a claim to any

super-earthly dignity.
"Whatever might be thought of such an ode among persons better instructed, there is the best evidence that tioned. The uniform testimony at Nanking was that none but the Heavenly Father and Heavenly Elder Brother were worshipped. This worship is very simple. Before each of the three meals an offering is placed upon the table, consisting of three bowls of vegetables and three cups of tea or wine. Then all join in a hymn, remaining seated, after which they kneel and offer a short prayer. There is preaching as eften as the proper authorities give orders for it.

give orders for it. A large stage erected in an open field was said to be used as a pulpit on such occasions. "Little evidence was found of religious culture or of any just appreciation by the mass of the doctrines of christianity. This indeed could not be expected. Yet many of the multitude who visited the steamers could repeat the ten commandments as given in their books. In speaking of the Deity they invariably use the expression Tien-foo, Heavenly Father. The printing of the Bible is still going on, and the Old Testament has been carried at least as far as Joshus. Their publications were repeatedly inquired for, but full sets could not be procured. They were promised, however, and had there en more time these promises would no doubt have been

"Of the crowds who covered the decks of the steamers there were men from almost every province of the Empire, but Hu-peh and Hu-nan seem to have contributed most largely to the forces of the insurgents. A few were from Kwangsi. These latter were all young men of unusually fine appearance and more than ordi-nary intelligence, and those were distinguished by some slight peculiarities of dress."

On the day after receiving his reply from the insurgent authorities Capt. Buchanan proceeded further up the river, of which excursion the following is a brief account :

" On Wednesday morning the vessels weighed anchor and proceeded up the river. One of the Susquehanna's men died during the day, and was buried on the following age for the night, about twelve miles below Wu-hu. The place was hence named, from the man whose body rests upon it, McKinley's point. The expedition reached the city of Wu-hu on Thursday morning. Here the most cordial feeling was manifested by the authorities and people. The visit to this place was of great interest, as it afforded an opportunity of learning from personal observation the character of the insurgent rule over the people in districts which are no longer the seat of way. The state of this control of the insurgent rule over the people in districts which are no longer the seat of way. had thrown some light upon the fate of Sir Edward Belcher and Capt. Collinson, for to receive any further intelligence of Sir John Franklin and his unfortunate companions exceeds any reasonable expectation.

The men and women as at Nanking, but the laws prohibiting the use of opium and tobacco are rigidly enforced. The men and women as at Nanking, but the laws prohibiting the use of opium and tobacco are rigidly enforced. The people stand in great awe of their new rulers, and are obviously governed with a strong hand. The city has suffered severely in the war, a large portion of it having been burnt, leaving many acres of land covered with heaps of rubbish and crumbling walls.

"Few, if any, of the people had ever seen a foreigner or a foreign vessel before, and their curiosity and wonder were very great. The greatest deference was shewn, however, to those who went ashore. In several instances

however, to those who went ashore. In several instances respectable men even fell on their knees in the street before the foreigners and their guides to testify their respect. The place cannot have been more than three or four months under the undisturbed control of the insurgents, as was shown by the short hair of the inhabitants, who are the several mental transfer. who are not now permitted to shave the head. It was first taken on the 4th of March, 1853. The inhabitants probably fled at that time, and have since gradually

"Of the many officials who here visited the steamer or stated that he was on his way up the river to attend to the collection of the revenue; another was going up for charcoal for the use of his 'Celestial Majesty;' and a third was in charge of a raft of heavy timber, designed for the erection of palaces at Nanking for the parents of the five kings. A variety of coal was found at Wu-hu, said to have come from the province of Hupeh."

Through an extract from the Hong Kong Regis ter of July 4th we learn that a new English expedi-tion is also mentioned in the North China Herald, of which the English editor expresses the following

tions posted on the walls he appears with these titles:
'the Comforter,' the 'Holy Divine Breath.' He doubtless is ignorant of the true import of these terms, and is not aware of the blasphemy of which he is guilty. This consideration may palliate but cannot excuse such an appropriation of terms which he must well know are applied to a sacred use. From all that is known of this man we cannot doubt that he is a cunning impostor, and he seems to have the chief management of affairs in his own hands. He was constantly referred to among the insurgents as the source of authority. It might, perhaps, be inferred from this that Hung-sue-tsuen is no longer living; but when inquiry was made about him the uniform testimony was that he was living and well, and resided within the city.

"Tai-ping-wang himself can hardly be excused on the score of ignorance when he gives out that he is the brother of Jesus. There can no longer be a doubt that he means to claim a relationship peculiar to himself, since

discovery in this direction or of any further insane at-tempts to relieve men who have long since ceased to ex-ist. It was on the 26th of May, 1845, that Sir John Franklin sailed from Sheerness with the Ereous and Terror, Capt. Crozier being the second in command. We Terror, Capt. Crozier being the second in command. We presume that the most sanguine enthusiasts have at length given up their belief in the safety of this ill-fated expedition. Ten years will soon have been most fully accomplished since poor Franklin and his and the safety of the just we knew of them is that sucy passed the winter of 1840-46 in a small cove between Cape tiley and Beechey Island, facing Lancaster Sound. Here it was that Capt. Ommanney found the three graves; and in the neighborhood, up Wellington Channel, traces of a travelling party, which seemed to have been dispatched from the main expedition, were subsequently discovered. Beyond this, in the shape of positive evidence as to the fate of the wanderers, there is nothing to relate. As a presumption it would not be right to omit mention of the presumption it would not be right to omit mention of the real or deceptive appearance seen by certain of the crew and passengers of the brig Renovation, on or about the 20th of April, 1851, which has given rise to so much and so anxious discussion. The Newfoundlanders disbelieve the tale of the Renovation's people. Capt. Penny, a man who has spent his life among the icobergs, disbelieves it, and brings very cogent ressons to show that these ships could not have been Franklin's, even if they were ships at all; a fact of which he totally denies the likelihood or even the possibility. On the other hand, it is generally understood that many of our most experienced Arctic navigators have added a certain degree of faith to the tale brought home by the Renovation, and have been content navigators have added a certain degree of faith to the take brought home by the Renovation, and have been content to accept the explanation, for want of a better, as one which throws a light upon the mysterious disappearance of Franklin and his companions. Beyond this point all evidence is negative. Search has been made in many directions; the North Polar regions have been ransack-ed to their depths, and no traces have been discovered of Franklin and the missing ships.

If it were not that the imminence and pressure of pub-

lic events may be supposed to have driven from the re-collection of many the leading facts and dates of the case, we should not think it necessary to recur to such points; but, as intelligence has been recently received from the Arctic regions, it may be necessary to remind our readers that the apprehension which was in the first instance felt for Franklin and his followers has now been transferred to those who were sent in search of them. We exclude all mention of exhausted attempts, and pass at once to the two principal operations in actual progress. The greatest anxiety is felt with respect to the fate of The greatest anxiety is felt with respect to the fate of Capt. Collinson. It cannot be forgotten that, so far back as the beginning of 1850, the Enterprise and Investigator, under the command respectively of Capt. Collinson and Capt. (then Commander) M'Clure, were sent into the ice by way of Behring's Straits. Of the Investigator, fortunately, we have something to tell, and have good grounds for hope that the safety of the crew and commander, if not of the ship, has been secured. Through the midst of difficulties not unprecedented in the annals of Arctic navigation, but still of a most appalling character, Captain M'Clure made his way round in a northerly and westerly direction to a point not very far distant from the spot to direction to a point not very far distant from the spot to which Sir Edward Parry had penetrated nearly a quarter which Sir Edward Parry had penetrated hearly a quarter of a century ago. For the present we may dismiss all consideration of this transaction; but the history of the Enterprise, unfortunately, must be told in a different manner. On the 16th of August, 1851, Capt. Collinson reached Wainwright Inlet, but was soon after turned back by the ice. The latest intelligence received in England with regard to this vessel must be dated as far back as 1852. It was mentioned in the Panama Herald of December 25 of that year that the enterprise had been seen no long time before by American whalers. There is no reason yet for gloom or despair with regard to the fate of Capt. Collinson and his ship's company, but consider-able ground for anxiety. We have had news of the ship within two years or thereabouts. The Investigator was missing for a much longer time, to say nothing of the case of Sir John Ross in Regent Inlet in 1829-33. Time, however, wears on, and the absolute loss of one expedition is not suggestive of sunny anticipations as to the fate of others which have been dispatched to the same

nhospitable regions.

It was on the 15th of August, 1852, that Sir Edward Belcher went up Wellington Channel in the direction of a Northern sea, should such exist. The season was what is called an open one, and, in the absence of late intelligence, we can only trust that that enterprising navigator has not been drawn on to a point from which he may find it difficult, if not impossible, to recede. Our own opinion has been so frequently and so decidedly expressed as to the value of these exploring expeditions that little now remains to be written, beyond a renewed expression of our most earnest desire that the period of what may be called Arctic discovery may be considered at an end. Could we once see the ships now in the ice safe back at Sheerness, we should be well content to abandon the research after the Polynia and the blessed regions of the Polar Hesperides to more curious discoverers. We have had enough of it, quite enough of it It is, of course, necessary that every proper step should be taken for the relief of the ships which have been al-ready committed to the ice in search of Franklin. Ex-penses incurred with this object the country will endure

without a murmur, but nothing beyond.

The despatches received from the Phanix are princi-

Nine wagons, loaded with men, women, and children, and fianked by several outriders, passed up Chestnut street yesterday. This noble caravan is from the State of Indiana, and is going, by the way of Arkansas, to Texas. Good luck attend them! They have with them their household goods, and before long we shall hear they have founded a flourishing town.

When Washington Irving wrote his inimitable description of the Connecticut man, in his History of New York, the amigrant started from New England and the limit to he emigrant started from New England and the limit to his journeyings was found in Western New York. The "Genesee Country," or, at the farthest, Eastern Ohio, was the "Great West." And now a few years have rolled by and the change is wonderful. The States that were once thought distant and frontier have now been alled up with busy settlers, till they actually begin to seem old. They are becoming too ancient, and the active men must

the emigrants still say they are "going West!" Improved Artificial Terth.—Mr. Mahlon Loomis, of Cambridgeport, (Mass.) writes that he has perfected a new style of artificial teeth, the peculiarity of which is that both teeth and plate are composed of one piece and of the same material. No metal plate is used in the manufacture, nor are there any joints around the teeth; so that, comparatively speaking, the making of a set of teeth of this kind requires but a few minutes. The article is said to be neater and more perfect in its appearance and far more durable than the old-fashioned gold plate and soldered testh, while the cost is reduced at least one-half. IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TERTH.-Mr. Mahlon Loomis, of

nove on to the new States. The tide of emigration i now pouring from Indians, Illinois, Kentucky, and Missouri, States which were organized but yesterday, and

## INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER OF TUESDAY. A copy of the following highly interesting cor-respondence has been placed in our hands for pub-lication. It will be read with more than ordinary

dynasty; to inquire in what light they hold Western nations, and the relations they feel disposed to hold with tions, and the relations they feel disposed to hold with tions, and the relations they feel disposed to hold with tions, and the relations they feel disposed to hold with tions, and the relations they feel disposed to hold with tions, and the relations they feel disposed to hold with tions, and the relations they feel disposed to hold with tions, and the relations they feel disposed to hold with tions, and the relations they feel disposed to hold with tions, and the relations they feel disposed to hold with tions, and the relations they feel disposed to hold with tions, and the relations they feel disposed to hold with tions, and the relations they feel disposed to hold with tions, and the relations they feel disposed to hold with tions, and the relations they feel disposed to hold with tions, and the relations they feel disposed to hold with the feel disposed to hold

Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON.

· Reply of Mr. Clayton.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 8, 1854. My DEAR SIR: Protracted and severe sickness since the receipt of your letter of the 3d ultimo has prevented me from keeping up my correspondence Rus for this

Let me begin, then, by replying to your principal question. I respond to that by declaring, frankly, that I never was, am not now, and never shall be a candidate for the Presidency. I have seen enough of it to form a decided opinion that for me there is no position in this country less desirable. I shall be content with the seat in the Senate of the United States which the kind partiality of friends in my native State has assigned to me. Indeed, I would not exchange it for any under the Gov-

The year 1856 must decide a momentous issue in this country. Are the American people prepared to share with aliens the right of governing this nation, at the ballot-box, as soon as these aliens can make a declaration of intention? They may, and often do, make such a declaration within a week, or even a day, after landing on our soil. Again: are the American people prepared to share with aliens every blessing and benefit conferred upon them as American citizens, and even to give them a share of the public domain? By the Nebraska bill Congress has conferred upon them the right of voting, and by the homestead bill, which is still pending, and to be decided upon next winter, they are to have an equal share of the public domain, on the same terms with native and na. turalized citizens. Again : the American people must de-

they become naturalized I will defend them, as American it itizens, in all their rights, as fully as those born on the soil. I would inculcate and practice religious toleration in its broadest sense, but I would see to it that no men of any sect, whose creed teaches them to deny religious toleration to me and my countrymen, should ever hold office here, or power of any kind to persecute us for our religious opinions. No man who acknowledges allegiance to any foreign potentate or power, or who holds himself under obligations to obey the edicts of any such potentate or power, or who holds himself under obligations to obey the edicts of any such potentate or power, shall be by my vote placed in any post or office under the American Government. I would defend the rights of men of all religious to the full extent to which those rights are guarantied by the American Constitution. But while I would advise every American citizen to defend the religious rights of all others, even at the hazard of his life, I would at the same time advise they become naturalized I will defend them, as American at the hazard of his life, I would at the same time advise him to peril his life not less freely in defence of his own.

I do not undertake to enter into the subject how far foreigners who are not naturalized in this country should be permitted to hold office. You will find that you can lay down no general rule upon this subject to which there will not necessarily be exceptions. It is sufficient for my purpose, standing as I do without the power, and without the wish to have the power, to confer offices upon others, to say that, in my judgment, a native American citizen, under equal circumstances of qualifications and merit, is better entitled to the honors and offices of the country than a foreigner, whether naturalized

And now, seeking no office from you or your friends, or any body else, I have the honor to subscribe myself, Very sincerely and respectfully, your friend,

JOHN M. CLAYTON. D. RODNEY KING, Esq., Philadelphia.

HOW INDIA-RUBBER SHOES ARE MADE.

Contrary to the general impression, India rubber, in the process of manufacturing, is not molted, but it passed through heated from rollers, the heaviest of which is at the process of manufacturing, is not molted, but it passed through heated from rollers, the heaviest of which is at the process of manufacturing, is not molted from the process of manufacturing, is not molted to the process of manufacturing and the process of manufacturing is not molted to the process of the proc Contrary to the general impression, India rubber, in Contrary to the general impression, India rubber, in the process of manufacturing, is not melted, but is passed through heated iron rollers, the heaviest of which weigh twenty tons, and thus worked or kneaded as dough is at a bakery. The rubber is nearly all procured from the mouth of the Amazon, in Brazil, to which point it is sent from the interior. Its form, upon arrival, is that of a

G THE SERVICE. THE MIDSHIPMEN NOW ENTP

The following young gent'admission into the Naval preliminary examinations have received from the Se-Academy at Annapolis intments as Acting Midshipmen: George Dewey Massachusetts 2d de Chas. H. Spencer Connecticut... 3d do Thos. StaSantvoord... New York.... 11th do

West. You Mallet...... do

P. Smith	do	29th	ao
Ben V. Reid	do	31st	do
Alden W Religion	do	10th	do
Alden W. Belknap John F. Wright	do	18th	do
John Adams Howell	do	28th	do
John Adsins Howell	do	11th	do
C. M. Schoomaker	4.5.33.5.799	27th	do
Chas. O. Judson	do		do
Robert H. Yates	do	18th	
Arthur McKinstry	do	83d	do
George F. Merriam	do	23d	do
Thomas EwingN	ew Je	rseylst	do
H. M. Blue	do	ou	do
Jas. L. Stanborough	do	4th	do
James Ross, Jr	do	5th	do
George B. WhiteP	ennsy	lvania 7th	do
Augustus S. Walls	do	10th	do
Norman H. Farquhar	do	11th	do
Edmund Taylor	do	12th	do
Richmond L. Jones	do	8th	do
Nicomond L. Jones	do	18th	do
Henry Broderick	do	934	do
James M. Wadsworth	do	let	do
Henry F. Young	do	416	do
Wm. C. Whittle, JrV	irgini	4	THE STATE OF STATE OF
Henry Broderick  James M. Wadsworth  Henry F. Young  Wm. C. Whittle, JrV  Hamilton A. BrownNo	orth C	aronna oth	do
Wm. Alex, Kerr	do	5th	do
Chas. S. Wheeler	do	8th	do
Richard Wheeler	do	18t	do
John Grimball	outh 6	arouna ou	do
Iverson A. HinesGe	eorgia	20	do
Vernon H. Vanghan Al	abam	8	do
George Strong Storrs Nicholas J. Lane	do	3d	do
Nicholas J. Lane	do		do
Clarius Phillips	do	1st	do
Alfred P Bashields L	unsiai	19	do
Thomas Reddington Curtis P. Hinman J. C. R. Mullary	do	lst	do
Custic P Hisman	do	8d	do
T C P Mallane	avad	lat	do
John Bradley	do	24	do
John Bradley	lorida		
C. S. LivingstonF	TOLICE		
T. W. W. Davies T	ennes	see1st	do
Luther C. May	ao	Downson	do
Samuel Mulliken	entuc	kylst	do
Edward G. Furber	Ohio	17th	do
Albert Kantz	do	6th	do
Lucius H. Gibbs	do	13th	do
Edward D C Wing	do	15th	do
Poderick S McCook	do	17th	do
Tohn A Pawlee	do	15th	do
Lucius H. Gibbs Edward D. C. Wing Roderick S. McCook John A. Pardee Henry L. Howison In Roderick Prentiss Richard S. Collum	diana	24	do
Dederick Desertion	do	10th	do
Roderick Fredtiss	40	94	do
Richard S. Collum	do	446	
Edwin McCook	IIDOIS	401	do
Henry F. Condict	do .	190	do
Horace R. Hulbard	do .	8d	do
Joshua BishopM	1880UI	d	do
Charles B. Cleveland Wellington Triplet Myron H. BeaumontM	do	3d	do
Wellington Triplet	do	2d	de
Myron H. Beaumont M	ichige	an2d	do
Elias V. Andrews	innes	ota.	
Philip SmithNe	w Me	xico.	e construction of the
Franklin Lee RidgelyO	regon.		Star.
	-1757	Mary To Story	TO BE THE
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TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

The Peoria Republican gives the following account of the terrible effects of a lightning stroke in that city on Sunday night week:

"Last night, a little after twelve o'clock, those of our citizens who had retired were startled from their slumbers by one of the most deafening peels of thunder that, we candidly the impression produced upon him as similar to being struck upon the head with a brick. But in a moment he recovered from the shock, and, discovering the room filled with dust and the wreck of the wall lying around him, he immediately proceeded to look after the safety of his family, who were uttering frightful shrieks from all parts of the house, when the sight of his two sons, one in the last agonies of death and the other weltering in blood, struck his stout heart with terror and completely unmanned him. His daughter, a young girl, narrowly escaped injury, although she was considerably shocked. She slept in the chamber, the door of which was shattered as above stated. She said her first idea was that the house had been blown up with powder. There were two other ladies sleeping in the house at the time, neither of whom were seriously injured.

"The building presented this morning a frightful appearance, having been completely riddled from the roof to the cellar. The steps to the upper chambers, as well as those which led to the cellar, were thrown some ten inches from the walls and so shattered as to render them unsafe to use. One of the iron rods used to fasten the carpet to the steps was taken by the electricity and hurled up through the stairway with such force that it penetrated one of the rafters of the roof to such a depth as to require the weight of an ordinary witted man to null it out. The atmosphere in the vicini-

way with such force that it penetrated one of the raters of the roof to such a depth as to require the weight of an ordi-nary-sized man to pull it out. The atmosphere in the vicini-ty was strongly impregnated with sulphur, as if there had been an immense powder explosion. In conclusion, we may safely say that this occurrence is one of the most wonderful and terrible phenomena of electricity on record."

SCOTCHMAN'S CRITICISM OF OUR POSTAL SYSTEM.

From Wm. Chambers's Notes of a Tour in the United Stat

INTELLIGENCE FROM ABROAD.

In addition to the budgets of our own London and Paris correspondents, ample and vanous, we give the annexed items, selected from the Paris correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser and the Journal of Commerce:

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 14, 1854. We are officially informed by the Monitour of this morning that the French and Turkish parts of the Crimea expedition left Varns on the 5th instant, that the British fleet was to join them at the Isle of Serperts, (opposite the mouth of the Danube,) and that the westher was fine. A week or more must elapse before we can have positive information of a descent on the Bassian coast. The population of the peninsula is about two hundred thousa and of various origin. It is said by the historians that, since Herodotus, the country was invaded or conquered by seventy different nations. This, I believe, is the first attempt from the west of Europe. The Crimea was held by the Mongols in the thirteenth century, subjugated by the Turks in 1745, and ceded to Russia in 1783. It is affirmed that the Tarter inhabitants are disaffected to the present rule; a mere on dit which carries no weight.

Recently, at a banquet given at Bordeaux to the Minister of the Marine, his Excellency delivered a speech ending as follows: "Our fleets, faithfully united with those of Great Britain, traverse the seas as sovereign ; our armies have shown again the eagles of Austerlitz and Friedland; soon-to-morrow-they will shake the granite of Cronstadt and Sebastopol." We must presume that the Minister really expected an attack on Cronstadt.

A grand banquet took place at Glasgow, on the 6th instant, in honor of the erection of a statue of Queen Victoria. Mr. Buchanan, the Minister of the United States, was present, and delivered a short and felicitous speechcertainly the best of the three or four addresses on the occasion. Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON, the historian, paid his tribute of loyalty in terms becoming his reputation. It is mentioned in the Irish papers that the streets of

Dublin were crowded with strangers and the hotels with tourists. I was in that capital in the summer of the year 1809, and lodged in the Racl Moira hotel. An American gentleman of Norfolk, Virginia, happened to be a fellowlodger: we were the only foreigners in the hotel, then the largest and of most repute. We inquired of "mine host" whether he knew of any other tourists; he answered that there was only one in the whole city, a valetudinary English gentleman. We were informed by the banking firm from whom we took some money that an English traveller or mere observer was indeed a very rare bird. It rejoices me to read of the contrast at the present era : railroads and steam navigation are the shief cause. Ireland when seen with a liberal spirit, the Irish when known at home, win a lasting affection. The electrical telegraph is now completed between the two islands by way of Holyhead and Houth. According to the official reports the population of Ireland in 1846 was 8,386,940; in 1851, 6,551,970. Famine, pestilence, and emigration occasioned this extraordinary decrease. It is believed, however, to have very beneficial effects. Without it that prosperity which has dawned and is counted upon would have been impossible. In the midst of the almost universal neglect of their

duties by American officials abroad or their undiplomatic behavior, it is gratifying to be able to cite an exception like the following: Mr. Honge, American Consul public domain, on the same terms with native and naturalized citizens. Again: the American people must decide whether, other circumstances being equal, the native citizen is or is not fairly entitled to a preference in the distribution of honors and offices in the country which gave them birth.

The state of my health will not permit me to discuss on the equations by defective, or our almahouses would not now be filled with paupers. Of the one hundred and thirty-four thousand paupers in the United States, sixty-eight thousand are foreigners and sixty-six thousand natives. The annals of crime have swelled as the jails of the fellow convict, resking from a murder in Europe. As Mr. House was at the folion convict, resking from a murder in Europe, who has had the fortune to escape punishment for any of the rorime abroad, easily gains naturalization here by spending a part of five years within the limits of the United States. Our country has become a Botany Bay, into which Europe annually discharges her criminals of every description.

I have no prejudices against the hopest foreigner whe comes here to seek an asylum from the tyranny of rulers abroad. All my sympathies are with them, and when the the phosphore in the contraint of the distribution of honors and offices that the authorities of the anilian places of artillety abarp, but was rather a collected roaring, as fa million places of artillety abarp, but was rather a collected roaring, as fa million places of artillety abarp, but was rather a collected roaring, as fa million places of artillety abarp, but was rather a collected roaring, as fa million places of a ritilety were stated the million of the country which is a million places of artillety, but were a surficed from their struction observed the subtract of a million places of a ritilety were restered the most part of the surfice artillary abarp, but was rather a collected roaring as fat the surfice artillary abarp, but was rather a collected roaring as fat the surfice artillary abarp, but was rather a co at Marseilles, publishes a circular in the Courrier de Marseilles to the effect that the authorities of that city Atlantic by all the Italians and Germans whom the United States have not been ashamed to appoint their commercial agents abroad. The price varies from fifteen to thirty dollars in Central and Southern Europe. It is less in Turkey, and less still in Egypt, as would appear from the remark of an English officer not long ago at a dinner table in Malta: "Fifteen dollars for manufacturing an American in Leghorn! Why, that's very dear! At Cairo it's only two and sixpence!" Mr. Hodge hopes to cut up this business by rendering passports thus granted useless to their owners if they pass through Marseilles. He hopes his example will be followed by other American Consuls in Europe, and he has laid the whole matter, in extense, before the Government at Washington, in the expectation of obtaining some central aid from that quarter. Mr. Hodge has been for many years at Marseilles, and is in a position to know the full enormity of the practices to which his action in regard to passports is lesigned to put an end.

AN INCIDENT OF WAR.

To read of battles and bravery and all the pomp and circumstance of war is captivating, but a single case is sometimes sufficient to illustrate its dread realities. The following is an extract from a letter written by a sailor in the Baltic fleet to his wife in England. The incident is narrated with that simplicity and purity of expression which conveys every idea and image in the most effective and touching manner:

"Every man on board volunteered; so the captain picked a crew, and I was sent ashore with the marines. picked a crew, and I was sent ashore with the marines. There were regular troops on the bank who fired on us as we pulled to land; but the broadsides of the \_\_\_\_\_, what with the shell and what with the smoke, covered our landing. We dispersed at a few hundred yards distance from the beach to keep the coast clear while the boat's crew made prizes of the guns. The enemy had the advantage of the wood, and also knowing the country well, and a troop of them showed in advance. We were ordered to fire. I took steady aim and fired on my man at about sixty wards. about sixty yards. He fell like a stone.

"At the same time a broadside from the \_\_\_\_\_\_ wep-